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09/750,858	12/29/2000	Joseph M. Geigel	80677DMW	8939

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, NHON D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/750,858

Applicant(s)

GEIGEL ET AL.

Examiner

Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) o
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to amendment filed 07/12/2004.
2. Claims 1-32 are pending in this application. Claims 1-8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 24 and 27 are independent claims. In the amendment, no claim is canceled, no claim is amended, and claims 28-32 are added. This action is made non-final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-9 and 12-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koba (US 6,222,947) in view of Johnson (US 2001/0019630).

As per independent claim 1, Koba teaches a digital image album layout system comprising:

a page creator module having a first program algorithm operable to execute calculations on a first population of image criteria, said page creator module having a page evaluation module operable to test said first population for fitness to album preference criteria (col. 6, lines 43-59) and

an image placement module having a second program algorithm operable to execute calculations on a second population of page layout criteria, said image placement module having

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a layout evaluation module operable to test said second population for fitness to page preference criteria (col. 7, lines 37-41).

Koba does not disclose the first program algorithm and the second program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per independent claim 2, Koba teaches an automated album layout method responsive to a set of inputs containing digital images, graphics, and other 2-dimensional objects, comprising the steps of:

evaluating a grouping of the image objects for distribution into a number of album pages according to a fitness function's parameters of a program algorithm (col. 6, lines 43-59);

assigning each image object to a page based on user preferences, including balance (col. 6, line 52 – col. 7, line 13);

displaying said page for user viewing, and refining the distribution based on further user action (S210 of fig. 4 and fig. 5C and 5G).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious

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to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per independent claim 3, Koba teaches an automated layout and presentation method responsive to a set of inputs containing digital images, graphics, and other two-dimensional objects, comprising the steps of:

evaluating the 'x' and 'y' position coordinates, scale, and rotation of each of the input images objects within a page according to fitness function parameters in a program algorithm (col. 7, lines 37-41);

creating a page layout based on user preferences including rotation (col. 7, lines 37-41);

displaying said page layout for user viewing; refining said page layout based on further user action (S210 of fig. 4 and fig. 5C and 5G), and formatting the page layout printing (col. 8, lines 12-14).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per independent claims 4, 5, and 6, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

As per independent claim 7, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 4.

As per independent claim 8, Koba teaches a method of assigning a plurality of images, having image parameters, to one or more pages in an album, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of page assignments defining the album page assignment for each of the plurality of images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of page assignments to genes within an album genome structure (col. 6, lines 43-45); evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of page assignments within said album genome structure (col. 6, lines 45-54);

calculating a present set of page criteria according to said present set of page assignments, the image parameters, and a set of album page parameters; testing said present set of page criteria according to an album fitness function to determine an album score; repeating said evolving and calculating steps if said album score fails to meet an album threshold value, and outputting image page assignments according to said present page assignment if said album score meets said album threshold value (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious

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to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 8, Koba teaches the image parameters include an image event value, image chronology value, and image emphasis value (col. 6, lines 7-42).

As per independent claim 12, Koba teaches a method of assigning a plurality of images, having image parameters, to one or more pages in an album, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of page assignments defining the album page assignment for each of the plurality of images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of page assignments to genes within an album genome structure (col. 6, lines 43-45); evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of page assignments within said album genome structure (col. 6, lines 45-54);

calculating a present set of page criteria according to said present set of page assignments, the image parameters, and a set of album page parameters; testing said present set of page criteria according to an album fitness function to determine an album score; repeating said evolving and calculating steps if said album score fails to meet an album threshold value, and outputting image page assignments according to said present page assignment if said album score meets said album threshold value (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19);

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique includes a genetic mutation function and a genetic crossover function. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 8, Koba teaches calculation of said page criteria includes calculation of an emphasis value range, a page count value, and a balance threshold value (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19).

As per independent claim 14, Koba teaches a method of assigning a plurality of images, having image parameters, to one or more pages in an album, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of page assignments defining the album page assignment for each of the plurality of images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of page assignments to genes within an album genome structure (col. 6, lines 43-45); evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of page assignments within said album genome structure (col. 6, lines 45-54);

calculating a present set of page criteria according to said present set of page assignments, the image parameters, and a set of album page parameters; testing said present set of page criteria according to an album fitness function to determine an album score; repeating

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said evolving and calculating steps if said album score fails to meet an album threshold value, and outputting image page assignments according to said present page assignment if said album score meets said album threshold value (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19);

wherein said testing step further comprises the steps of: comparing said page criteria to preference criteria and generating a preliminary album score and scaling said preliminary album score in accordance with album importance parameters to produce a final album score (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 8, Koba teaches the page criteria includes balance, emphasis, chronology, and unity (col. 6, lines 7-42 and col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19).

As per claim 16, Koba teaches the preference criteria are based upon user preferences (col. 3, lines 56-61).

As per independent claim 17, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

As per independent claim 18, Koba teaches a method of arranging one, or more images, having image parameters, on an album page, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of positioning parameters for each of the one or more images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of positioning parameters as genes in a page genome structure; evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of positioning parameters within said page genome structure (col. 7, lines 20-36);

calculating a set of present layout criteria, according to said present set of positioning parameters, the image parameters, and a set of page layout parameters; testing said present set of layout criteria according to a page fitness function to determine a page score; repeating said evolving and calculating steps if said page score fails to meet a page threshold value (col. 7, lines 37-47); and

outputting a page layout according to said present set of positioning parameters if said page score meets said page threshold value (col. 8, lines 1-14).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

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As per claim 19, which is dependent on claim 18, Koba teaches the image parameters include an image emphasis value (col. 7, lines 20-36).

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 18, Koba teaches the genome structure is an array (the layouts of pictures as in fig. 5F, for example, are arrays).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 18, this claim is rejected under the same rationale as claim 20.

As per independent claim 22, Koba teaches a method of arranging one, or more images, having image parameters, on an album page, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of positioning parameters for each of the one or more images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of positioning parameters as genes in a page genome structure; evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of positioning parameters within said page genome structure (col. 7, lines 20-36);

calculating a set of present layout criteria, according to said present set of positioning parameters, the image parameters, and a set of page layout parameters; testing said present set of layout criteria according to a page fitness function to determine a page score; repeating said evolving and calculating steps if said page score fails to meet a page threshold value (col. 7, lines 37-47); and

outputting a page layout according to said present set of positioning parameters if said page score meets said page threshold value (col. 8, lines 1-14).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique includes a genetic mutation function and a genetic crossover function. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per claim 23, which is dependent on claim 18, Koba teaches the layout criteria includes calculation of image rotation (col. 6, lines 8-20 and col. 7, lines 37-41).

As per independent claim 24, Koba teaches a method of arranging one, or more images, having image parameters, on an album page, comprising the steps of:

specifying an initial set of positioning parameters for each of the one or more images; initializing a population by assigning said initial set of positioning parameters as genes in a page genome structure; evolving said population in accordance with a program algorithm to produce a present set of positioning parameters within said page genome structure (col. 7, lines 20-36);

calculating a set of present layout criteria, according to said present set of positioning parameters, the image parameters, and a set of page layout parameters; testing said present set of layout criteria according to a page fitness function to determine a page score; repeating said evolving and calculating steps if said page score fails to meet a page threshold value (col. 7, lines 37-47); and

outputting a page layout according to said present set of positioning parameters if said page score meets said page threshold value (col. 8, lines 1-14).

wherein said testing step further comprises the steps of: comparing said layout criteria to layout preference criteria and generating a preliminary page score and scaling said preliminary page score in accordance with page importance parameters to produce a final page score (col. 8, lines 1-14).

Koba does not disclose the program algorithm to implement genetic programming technique. Johnson discloses genetic programming method is used for image classification basing on a variety of image types (pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Johnson of applying genetic programming in Koba's system since the advantages of the Genetic Programming approach include its robustness to changing environment, its low demand for data, and its computational speed.

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 18, Koba teaches the page criteria include white space range (col. 6, lines 8-20 and col. 7, lines 37-41).

As per claim 26, Koba teaches the layout preference criteria are based upon user preferences (col. 3, lines 56-61).

As per independent claim 27, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

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As per claim 28, Koba teaches repeating said evolving and testing steps if said album score fails to meet said album threshold value (col. 6, line 55 – col. 7, line 19).

As per claim 29, since Koba's program algorithm implements Johnson's genetic programming technique (Johnson, pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]), it is inherent in genetic programming to have the genetic evolution calculations performed by at least one of the first and second genetic engines include the application of a genetic mutation function.

As per claim 30, since Koba's program algorithm implements Johnson's genetic programming technique (Johnson, pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]), it is inherent in genetic programming to have the genetic evolution calculations performed by at least one of the first and second genetic engines include the application of a genetic crossover function.

As per claim 31, since Koba's program algorithm implements Johnson's genetic programming technique (Johnson, pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]), it is inherent in genetic programming to have the step of evolving said genetic population includes the application of a genetic mutation function.

As per claim 32, since Koba's program algorithm implements Johnson's genetic programming technique (Johnson, pages 14 and 15, [0212]-[0231]), it is inherent in genetic programming to have the step of evolving said genetic population includes the application of a genetic crossover function.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koba in view of Johnson and further in view of Wang (US 6,014,458).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 8, Koba in view of Johnson does not disclose the genome structure is a tree structure. Wang discloses hierarchical tree structure for arranging images in document pages in and fig. 8, lines 27-45. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Wang of the genome structure is a tree structure in modified Koba's system since it would allow a user to easily arrange and organize images in pages.

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 8, it is rejected under the same rationale as claim 10.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 13, 15, 17-21, 23, 25 and 27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Inquiries

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhon (Gary) D Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-4139. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday with every other Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571)272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nhon (Gary) Nguyen
November 12, 2004

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER